MTOTOMIA;

OR THE

ANATOMICAL Administration

Of all the

MUSCLES

Of an Humane

BODY,

As they ariſe in *Diſſection.*

As alſo an Analitical TABLE, reducing each Muſcle to its Uſe and Part.

Reviv'd with Additions,

By *WILLIAM MOLINS*

Mr. in Chyrurgery.

And Publiſh'd for the general good of all Practitioners in the ſaid *ART.*

Whereunto is added

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MYOTOMIA;

OR THE

ANATOMICAL

Administration

Of all the

MUSCLES

Of an Human

BODY.

To all his

Brethren in Chyrurgery,

AND

All others who affect

Anatomical Diſſection.

GENTLEMEN,

THis which I preſent you with at preſent, is not to inform you, but to invite you to ſecond me, and in that to better me upon this deſerving Theme. Had I either Talents or Time to have wrought this up to a Book, which is but now an *A. B. C.* I had not wanted Worthy Men to have been

bold with to have ſtood for my *Witneſſes*; more eſpecially that Gentleman who hath really inabled the Maſters of Anatomy in particular (as well as the Company in general) to go through not only the Charge (a great Encouragement now a-days) but the Diſſection it ſelf, by providing an able Phyſician, whoſe Science might give Life to our Art, and whoſe Tongue might direct our Hand, that ſo the Learner might at once both know what was Diſſected, and ſee how it was done. And truly, had our Company many of the ſame temper, we might ſoon

ſoon be Lenders, that have been ſo long Borrowers, and be Judges our ſelves of Truth and Errour in this Myſtery. Next to him, the two old Maſters equally deſerve, as having firſt entred this Labyrinth, and managed their Clew of Directions for the extricating themſelves there, where ſo many have been loſt: But I muſt not be bold to have ſuch great Goſſips to ſo mean a Brat,

—— *Mihi curta ſupellex.*

If any of thoſe many among you, who (as *Eraſmus* ſaith of our Engliſh-men) are

Ingenioſi, utinam & laborioſi; will mend me by doing more, I ſhall commend my ſelf for doing this little to provoke you to ſo good a work: When any of your Suns ſhall ariſe, my little Star ſhall pull in his head; till then, if it give any light at all, I have my aim. Farewel.

The

The Names of the Muſcles, as they riſe in *Diſſection*.

Obliquus Deſcendens.
Obliquus Aſcendens.
Rectus.
Piramidalis, ſive Succenturiatus.
Tranſverſalis.
Frontalis. ſive Erector.
Aperiens palpebram Rectus.
Claudens oculum Superior.
Claudens oculum Inferior.
Recti quatuor oculi.
Obliquus Minor.
Obliquus Major cum Trochea.
Attollens Aurem.
Detrahens Aurem.
Adducens Aurem.
Abdueens Aurem.
Internus externus Auris.
Internus interniſſimus Auris.
Abducens Naſi Alas.
Attollens Naſi Alas.
Claudens Naſum externus.
Claudens Naſum internus.
Communis Claudens Alas.
Zygomaticus Riolani ſive Diſtortor.

Abducens labia.
Deprimens labii inferius.
Constringens labios.
Platasma Myodes sive Quadratus.
Buccinator cum Ligamento.
Massetor.
Temporalis sive Crotaphites.
Mastoideus.
Biventer sive Digastricus sive Graphoeides.
Coracohyoideus.
Sternohyoideus.
Sternothyroideus.
Hyothyroideus.
Stylocerathyoideus.
Mylohyoideus.
Geniohyoideus.
Myloglossus.
Ceratoglossus.
Geniogloſſus.
Hypſioglossus.
Styloglossus.
Lingualis.
Cricothyroideus Anticus.
Oesophagiæus.
Stylopharyngæus.
Cephalopharyngæus.
Cricoarytenoideus posticus.
Cricoarytenoideus lateralis.
Arytenoideus.

Thyro-

Thyroarytenoideus.
Sphænopharyngæus primus.
Sphænopharyngæus secundus.
Pterigoideus externus.
Pterigoideus internus.
Longus.
Scalenus sive Triangularis.
Pectoralis.
Subclavius.
Serratus Major Anticus.
Serratus Minor Anticus.
Intercostales externi.
Intercostales interni.
Pectoralis Internus sive Triangularis.
Cremaster.
Erector penis.
Accelerator penis.
Musculi Clitoridis.
Levatores Ani.
Sphincter Ani.
Sphincter Vesicæ.
Detrusor Urinæ.
Diaphragma.

Here let the Body be turned upon its Face.

Cucullaris sive Trapezius.
Latissimus Dorsi sive Aniscalptor.

Rhom-

Rhomboides.
Levator Patientiæ.
Rotundus Major.
Superſcapularis ſuperior.
Superſcapularis inferior.
Nonus Humeri Placentini ſive Rotundus Minor.
Subſcapularis.

If you pleaſe to take off the whole Arm with the *Scapula* now, the Diſſection of theſe following Muſcles will be the eaſier perform'd.

Deltois.
Biceps Internus.
Octavus Humeri Placentini ſive Coracobrachialis.
Brachieus Internus.
Gemellus Major, ſive Biceps Externus.
Gemellus Minor, ſive Brachieus Externus.
Palmaris Longus, Anchonæus.
Palmaris Brevis.
Caro Muſculoſa Quadrata.
Flexor Carpi interior, ſive Ulnaris.

Flexor

Flexor Carpi exterior, ſive Radialis.
Flexor ſecundi internodii perforatus.
Flexor tertii internodii perforans.
Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.
Pronator Radii teres.
Pronator Quadratus.
Flexores primi internodii digitorum, ſive Lumbricales.
Flexor primi internodii pollicis primus.
Flexor ejuſdem ſecundus.
Flexor ſecundi internodii pollicis primus.
ſecundus.
tertius.
quartus.
Abductor minimi digitorum.
Pollicis Abductor.
Pollicis Adductor.
Interoſſei interiores.
Extenſor Carpi exterior, ſive Bicornis.
Extenſor Carpi interior, ſive Cubitæus Internus.
Extenſor ſecundi & tertii internodii digitorum.
Extenſor minimi digitorum.
Supinator Radii Longus.
Extenſor Pollicis oſſis tertii.
Extenſor ſecundi & tertii Pollicis.
Abducens indicem.
Supinator Radii Brevis.
Extenſores primi internodii.

Here

Here you return to the Body it ſelf as it lies.

Serratus poſticus ſuperior.
Serratus poſticus inferior.
Splenius ſive Triangularis.
Trigeminus ſive Complexus.
Tranſverſalis.
Spinatus Colli.
Recti Majores.
Recti Minores.
Obliqui ſuperiores.
Obliqui inferiores.
Dorſi Longiſſimus.
Sacrolumbus.
Sacer.
Semiſpinatus.
Quadratus.
Pſoas.

Now if you pleaſe to take off the Thigh from the Trunk of the Body, by dividing the *Os Ileon* from the *Os Sacrum*, the Diſſection of the ſubſe-

ſubſequent Muſcles will be the better performed.

Iliacus internus.
Glutæus Major.
Glutæus Medius.
Glutæus Minor.
Piriformis ſive Iliacus Externus.
Obturator internus ſive Marſupialis.
Quadrageminus.
Obturator externus.
Membranoſus.
Sartorius ſive Faſcialis.
Gracilis.
Rectus.
Vaſtus externus.
Vaſtus internus.
Cruralis.
Biceps.
Semimembranoſus.
Seminervoſus.
Triceps.
Lividus ſive Pectinalis.
Gaſterocnemius externus.
Plantaris.
Gaſterocnemius internus ſive ſoleus.
Suppopliteus.
Flexor tertii internodii perforans.

Tibiæus

Tibiæus Posticus, sive Nauticus.
Flexor Pollicis.
Flexor secundi internodii perforatus:
Flexor primi internodii digitorum, sive Lumbricales.
Abducens Pollicem.
Abducens minimum Digitorum.
Transversalis Placentini sive Minor Abductor.
Tibiæus Anticus, seu Musculus Catenæ:
Peroneus primus, seu Fibulæus.
Peroneus secundus, seu Semifibulæus.
Extensor Pollicis.
Extensor tertii internodii digitorum, sive Cnimodactylius.
Extensor secundi internodii digitorum, sive Pedieus.
Interossei.

AN INTRODUCTION.

A Muſcle is an Organical part of our Body, appointed to a voluntary contraction towards its Original, for the motion of the part into which it is inſerted, and of which part it is called the Muſcle.

His action is properly *Contraction*.

His motions four:

1. *Contraction*.
2. The *Conſervation* of that or Tonick motion.
3. *Relaxation*.
4. The *Perſeverance* of that Relaxation.

Each of theſe Motions have their extreme and middle Figure.

His Compoſition is of two parts; *Diſſimiler*, and *Similer*.

1. The firſt conſiſting of the beginning, end, and middle of the Muſcle.
2. The ſecond in (theſe ſeven) Veins,

Arteries, Nerves, Membrains, and Fat, which are called Common, and Fleſh, and Tendon proper.

Muſculus Fleſh is the moſt peculiar and perfecteſt kind of fleſh, made out of coacted Blood by heat, adhering to the Fibers by one only and ſimple order, according to its Longitude; its uſe being to ſtuff out the divided Tendons.

A *Tendon* is a ſimilary part, ſimple and of its own kind, diffuſed through the whole Body of the Muſcle, according to its Longitude, and is ſometimes united, then again divided, ſtuffed with fleſh; and ſeeing it is moſt adapted to Contraction, being at our pleaſure contracted, it moves at the ſame time the part into which it is inſerted.

From hence it is concluded, That a Muſcle is the true Organ of voluntary Motion, as having theſe four parts to make it up:

1. Firſt, The Tendon, now united, then divided, which by and with himſelf contracts not only the whole Muſcle, but the part into which it is inſerted, and from which primarily the action is.

2. Secondly, The Nerve, without which the action cannot be done.

3. Thirdly

3. Thirdly, The Flesh helping Contraction. And

4. Fourthly, for its conservation, the Veins nourish, the Arteries bring life, the Membrains defend and cover, and the Fat does not only moisten, but adapts the part for motion.

In which motion the Muscle acts, the Nerve brings the faculty, and the Brain transmits it.

The several differences of Muscles are these:

1. First, From the whole body of the Muscle, and to this relate the differences that arise either from Substance, Figure, Magnitude, Number or Site.

2. Secondly, From the dissimiler parts, and to these relate those that are distinguished either by their Head, Belly, or Tail.

3. Thirdly, From his similer parts, and those that arise from hence are either from the Tendon, Veins, Nerves, Arteries, or Membrains, Flesh not affording any difference.

THE MUSCLES themſelves as they ariſe.

Obliquus Deſcendens.

ARiſeth fleſhy from the lower parts of the ſixth, ſeventh, eighth and ninth Ribs, indenting himſelf with *Serratus Major Anticus*, as alſo membranous from the Tranſverſe proceſes of the Vertebres of the loyns, and part of the *Os Ileon*, and ſo runs by a broad nervous Tendon to the *Linea alba* and *Os pubis*, 'tis difficult to remove the Tendon of this Muſcle from the ſubjacent Tendon as ſoon as you come to the *Rectus* without laceration: To diſſect this Muſcle exactly, you divide the *Latiſſimus* from him very low, that ſo you may come at his Lumbal Origination the better.

Obliquus

Obliquus Aſcendens

ARiſeth fleſhy from the Appendix of the *Os Ileon*, and membranous from the proceſſes of the ſame Vertebres as the former; and ſo aſcending fleſhy, inſerts himſelf into the 11 and 12 Ribs; then extending himſelf into a large double Tendon (in which the *Rectus* is conveyed) proceeds to the *Linea alba*, and *Semi lunari* Membrain, and is implanted into the 8, 9, and 10 Ribs. Obſerve, that this Muſcle is beſt raiſed, by finding the Nerve that runs between this and the Tranſverſe at his origination from *Os Ileon*.

Rectus

ARiſeth from the *Os pubis*, and running according to the longitude of the body, is inſerted into the ſides of the Sternon, where the laſt true Ribs have their Cartilages: The interſections are various, now 3, then 4, and ſometimes 3 and a half, ſometimes all above, ſometimes ſome below, as alſo the *Anaſtomaſis* of the Mammilary veſſels external, and Epigaſtrick internal, always found in women, rarely in men, as alſo the multitude of Nerves ſent to the Perigraphs is very obſervable: if you find four Perigraphs, the *Piramidals* are wanting.

Piramidalis sive Succenturiatus.

ARiseth from the external part of the *Os pubis*, broad and fleshy, and running something below the *Rectus*, is inserted by a long and round Tendon, into the *Linea alba*. These are sometimes wanting in such persons as have the origination of the ascendent not from the *Ileon*, but from the strong ligament which runs from the *Spine* up to the *Os pubis* internal, and have four Perigraphs in the *Rectus*.

Transversalis.

ARiseth with a nervous Membrain from the same ligament as the former; as also with a fleshy origination from the internal part of the Battard Ribs, and terminates in a broad Tendon at the semilunary Membrains, the *Linea alba*, and so down to the *Os pubis*, he adheres firmly to the subjacent *Peritoneum* in a manner all along, only near the *Pubis* he divides himself. It is to be observed, that all the Muscles (except the *Rectus* and *Piramidal*) in their Tendons, have a double perforation, one for the umbelical vessels, the other for the seminary vessels in a man, and in a woman for the insertion of the rotund ligament of the Matrix into *Os pubis*.

Aperient

Frontalis, ſive Erector.

ARiſeth from the moſt elated part of the Forehead, where the hair ends near the temporal Muſcle, and where the carnous Membrain adheres moſt firmly to the *Cranium*, and running downright, is inſerted into the skin that covers the eyes, and into the Eyebrows. In raiſing this from the *Cranium*, you ſhall find Nerves that are ſent through the *Cranium* to him.

Aperiens palpebram Rectus.

ARiſeth from the upper orbite of the Eye internal, near the *Elevator* of the Eye, where the Optick Nerve hath his tranſmiſſion, and holds the ſame courſe, and is of the ſame figure and ſubſtance, till he inlargeth himſelf into a broad Tendon, and is inſerted into the Cartilage of the upper Eyelid, according to his dimenſion; not to be ſhown, but with the other Muſcles of the Eye, after he is taken out of the *Cranium*.

Claudens ſive Semicircularis ſuperior Deprimens

ARiſeth with a ſharp beginning from the internal angle of the Eye, and from part of the Eyebrow near the Noſe, and ſo falls ſomething tranſverſe toward the external angle of the Eye, becoming fleſhy, and ſo broad, that he poſſeſſeth the whole ſpace between the Eyebrow and the Cartalage, out of which the hairs of the Eyebrow grow, and is inſerted into the external angle of the Eye.

Inferior ſive Attollens Semicircularis

ARiſeth, being membranous and thin, from the top of the Noſe near the angle of the lower Eye-lid, with a ſharp point, and carried tranſverſly about the middle of the lid, becomes fleſhy, and is inſerted into the ſame angle as the other. The queſtion ſtands undecided among Authors, whether theſe two Muſcles be not properly one, and that *orbicularis*, and for the moſt part is ſo received, though the one doth depreſs, and the other attol at the ſame time, to make a perfect cloſe over the Eye.

Rectus

Rectus oculi primus sive Elevator

ARiseth from the upper part of the Orbite of the Eye, near where the Optick Nerve comes forth, and is inserted into the Coat called *Cornea* of the Eye, where it is clear, and near the *Iris*, by a thin and membranous Tendon.

Rectus secundus sive Depressor

ARiseth in the inferiour and opposite part of the same Cavity, and hath his insertion as the former.

Rectus tertius sive Adducens

ARiseth from the Orbite of the Eye, near the origination of the *Levator*, and is inserted as the former.

Rectus quartus sive Abducens

ARiseth from the external angle of the Eye, and is inserted as the former.

Obliquus

Obliquus Minor.

ARiſeth from a Chink which is in the lower part of the Orbite of the Eye, in his origination fleſhy, ſmall, and not altogether round, and is carried obliquely in his whole courſe, and aſcending by degrees to the upper part of the Eye, is there inſerted by a ſhort, and ſometimes round, but nervous Tendon, between the Tendons of the Attollent and Abducent Muſcle, where the Tendon of the other oblique Muſcle hath alſo his inſertion, and they ſeem to be both one.

Obliquus Major cum Troclea.

ARiſeth from the ſame place with the Abducent, and goes in a right line to the external part of the internal angle, where it grows indifferently thick, and is then attenuated, and grows round, and goes through a Pully there planted, which ſo ſoon as it hath paſſed, it bends, yet ſo, as that it makes the right angle of the Eye, and running upward, begins to grow oblique, and going over the *Levator*, is inſerted between the Abducent and oblique, as is before deſcribed.

Attollens

Attollens Aurem.

ARiſeth from the external terminati-on of the Frontal *Muſcle*, and ſo being thin and membranous, is carried over the Temporal, and is inſerted (growing narrower) into the upper part of the Ear. This Muſcle muſt be raiſed afore *Frontalis* be thrown down, and not only this, but all the other external were diſſected in this Body.

Detrahens Aurem.

ARiſeth fleſhy, broad, (and fibrous ſometimes) from the backward part of the Head, near the Mammillary proceſs, and ſo growing narrower in his progreſs, is inſerted into the whole Griſle that incompoſſeth the Ear. Be careful in raiſing the *Cutis*, leſt you take up this Muſcle, and ſo loſe him.

Adducens

Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora

IS a Particle of that Muſcle called *Plataſma Muodes*, from whoſe inſertion you ſhall find a fleſhy and fibrous Elongation implanted into the root of the Ear.

Abducens ad Poſteriora Aurem

ARiſeth above the Mammillary proceſs from a knot of Muſcles in the *Occiput*, with a narrow beginning, and being carried tranſverſly downwards, is inſerted into the hinder part of the Ear.

Tympani externus Auris

ARiſeth ſmall from the internal membranous skin of the *Meatus auditorius*, and becoming fleſhy, is inſerted externally by a ſhort Tendon into the *Timpanum*.

Internus

Internus Tympani Auris

BEing within the *Os Petroſum* hath his origination from the Baſis of *Os Cunei formis*, and ſo becoming fleſhy, though thin and ſmall, and having made half his progreſs, divides himſelf into two very ſmall and tender Tendons, the one of which is implanted into the upper proceſs, the other into the neck of *Os Mallei*.

Abducens Naſi Alam

ARiſeth ſmall and fleſhy from *Os Maxillæ ſuperioris*, near the firſt *Par Proprium Labiorum*, and is inſerted into the lower and upper part of the *Ala*.

Attollens Naſi Alam

ARiſeth from the top of the bone of the Noſe, with a ſharp and fleſhy beginning, and ſo deſcending according to the length of that bone, is inſerted broad and fleſhy into the *Alam Naſi*.

Cludens

Claudens Naſum externus.

ARiſeth externally and fleſhy at the root of the *Alæ*, and ſo climbing tranſverſly, is inſerted into the tip of the Noſe.

Claudens Naſum internus

ARiſeth under the Membrain that covereth the Noſe internally from the bone, at its *Unition* with the Cartilage, and running downward, is implanted into the *Alam Naſi*. Theſe are confeſt on all hands to be rarely found but in Naſute perſons, and whether not more by fancy than otherwiſe, doubtful.

Communis Claudens Alas.

IS no other than *Orbicularis Labium ſive Conſtringens*, when by his Contraction proper, theſe are contracted by accident.

Zygomaticus

Zygomaticus Riolani, ſive Diſtortor.

ARiſeth from the *Os Zygoma*, with a fleſhy and broad beginning, and running obliquely downward and forward, is inſerted into the ſide of the upper Lip, near *Primus Naſi*.

Abducens Labios.

ARiſeth from the *Os Zygoma* fleſhy and round, with much fat, and is implanted into the Lips, where they are joyned both together.

Labii inferius Deprimens.

ARiſeth fleſhy from the loweſt and foremoſt part of the inferiour *Maxillæ*, whence running obliquely, it is broadly inſerted into the middle of the Lip.

Par Labium Conſtringens

IS of a fungeus ſubſtance, with Orbicular fibers ariſing from the middle of the bones of the ſuperiour and inferiour *Maxilla*, and makes the whole body of thoſe that we call Lips, which appeared to us.

Plataſma

Platasma Muodes sive Quadratus

ARiseth from the Vertebres of the Neck, *Scapula*, *Clavicula*, and *Sternon*, large, broad, and thin, with store of membranous fibers, and so running up with oblique fibers, is inserted into the Chin, where both the superiour and inferiour Lips are joyned, and inlargeth himself so far as to make *Adducens Auri ad Anteriora*: Great care must be had to preserve this Muscle, for whether you raise the *Cutis* from above, or from below, he adheres very close to it. In the raising this Muscle, be careful to leave his Elongation that makes *Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora*, which you will rarely miss.

Buccinator

Buccinator cum Ligamento

ARiſeth from the upper part of the upper Mandible, and from the lower part of the lower Mandible, where the Gums begin, and runs circular; the proper Coat of the mouth adheres ſo firmly to him internally, that he is ſcarce ſeparable, and externally he hath a large, round Tendon implanted into the midſt of him, which hath his origination from a glandulous ſubſtance growing to the *Os Zygoma*, cloſe by the origination of the Muſcle ſo called: This not taken notice of by any Author, but found by the Maſters of Anatomy in a Body at the *Theatre* in *Auguſt*, 1648.

Maſſetor ſive Lateralis

ARiſeth large, ſtrong and nervous, firſt from that Suture, where the 4 and 1 bone of the *Maxilla* ſuperiour joyn. Secondly, fleſhy from the *Os Jugale*, and is inſerted firmly and largely into the whole lower Mandible external. If you throw this Muſcle either from his origination or inſertion, *Temporalis* will appear in his inſertion.

Temporalis ſive Crotaphites

ARiſeth from the *Os Frontis*, *Synciputis*, and *Sphænoides*, fleſhy and ſemicircular, and in his deſcenſion growing narrower, runneth under the *Os Jugale*, with a ſhort, but extraordinary ſtrong and fleſhy Tendon, into the proceſs of the lower Mandible called *Coronum.* If you pleaſe to raiſe the Muſcle carefully, yon ſhall find, that (contrary to the Opinion of ſome) the *Perioſtion* is under this Muſcle.

Maſtoideus

ARiſeth with a double origination one from the *Sternon*, nervous, and the other fleſhy, from the more elated part of the *Clavicle*, and is inſerted obliquely into the *Proceſs Mammillar* by a round and fleſhy Tendon.

Biventer

Biventer, Digaſtricus ſive Graphioeides.

ARiſeth with a broad and nervous beginning from the proceſs *Styloidis*, and preſently becomes round, fleſhy and ſmall, and ſo ſoon as he comes to recurvate under or through the *Stylohyoideus*, he becomes a nervous round Tendon, and then becomes fleſhy again, and is inſerted into the middle interior part of the nether Mandible.

Coracohyoideus

ARiſeth near the neck of *Os Scapula*, from its proceſs *Coracoides* fleſhy, and running under the *Levator Patientiæ*, is carried obliquely under the *Maſtoideus*, and there becomes a ſmall round Tendon, and then fleſhy again, and ſo is implanted into the horns of the *Os Hyoidis*. If you leave this Muſcle in his origination, at the diſſection of the *Levator* you will find his origination perfect.

Sternohyoideus

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the internal part of the *Sternon*, and running on (the ſame in ſubſtance and breadth) all along the *Aſpera Arteria*, is inſerted into the Baſis of the *Os Hyoidis*.

Sternothyroideus

ARiseth fleshy and broad from the upper, but inner part of the *Sternon*, and keeping his dimensions, runs up with straight Fibers along by the *Aspera Arteria*, and is inserted into the lower side of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*.

Hyothyroideus

ARiseth from the whole side of *Os Hyoidis* at his Basis, and running down broad with right Fibers, is inserted into the lowest and lateral part of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*. If you take off this Muscle clear from his origination and insertion, you will be the less troubled to find those of the *Larinx*.

Styloceratohyoideus

ARiseth from the root of the Process *Styloidis*, and being small and round, is implanted into the horn of the *Os Hyoidis*, found infallibly by *Digastricus* his running through, or under him.

Myl

Mylohyoideus Rivlani

ARiſeth laterally from the nether Mandible internal, under the *Dentes Molares* fleſhy, and is inſerted into the Baſis of the *Os Hyoidis* externally; He is to be thrown upward in Diſſection.

Geniohyoideus

ARiſeth internally from that middle part of the lower Mandible, called the *Chin*, and running down ſhort and fleſhy, is inſerted in a proper Cavity, at the Baſis of the *Os Hyoidis* internally.

Myloglossus

ARiſeth from the innermoſt lateral part of the lower Mandible, juſt under *Dentes Molares*, in the beginning broad, and is inſerted into the ligament that tyes the Baſis of the Tongue to the Fauces. At the origination of *Mylohyoideus*, you will certainly find this, and he is beſt ſhown when the Mandible is divided.

Ceratogloſſus

ARiſeth from the upper horn of the *Os Hyoidis*, but if he be wanting, then from the lower horn, and ſo is implanted laterally into the Tongue near its root.

Geniogloſſus

ARiſeth with a narrow beginning, about the middle of the lower Mandible, and then inlarging himſelf, is inſerted into the root of the Tongue.

Hypſiogloſſus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the middle and upper part of the *Os Hyoidis*, and is inſerted into the middle of the Tongue, according to its Longitude.

Styliogloſſus

ARiſeth fleſhy and ſmall from the proceſs *Styloidis* with a ſharp beginning, and growing more broad and fleſhy, is inſerted into the lateral part of the Tongue, is beſt found by diſcovering with your fingers *Styloides*, and then your eye will lead you to this Muſcle at the lateral part of the Tongue.

Lingualis

Lingualis

ARiſeth fleſhy and large from the Baſis of the *Os Hyoidis*, and ſo runs according to its Longitude forward to the tip of the Tongue, and is diſputed whether Muſcle or no.

Cricothyroideus Anticus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the external part of the *Cartilago Cricoidis*, and is inſerted into the lateral part of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*.

Oeſophagieus

IS a broad Muſcle fleſhy, wholly incompaſſing the *Poſterior* and *Anterior* part of the *Oeſophagus* ariſing laterally, according to the Longitude of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*. This being carefully raiſed and cleared, you will the better find *Stylopharyngæus* and *Cephalopharyngæus*.

Stylopharyngæus

ARiſeth with a ſmall beginning from the internal part of the Proceſs *Styloidis*, and is implanted by a membranous Tendon into the *Thyroidis*, the ſides of the *Os Hyoidis*, and the root of the Tongue.

Cephalopharyngæus

ARiſeth from the *Cranium*, and the firſt Vertebre of the Neck where they are joyned, and ſo deſcending, is implanted into the lateral parts of the *Os Hyoidis*, *Cartilago Thyroidis*, and the beginning of the *Oeſophagus*, for whom he ſeems to make a Coat.

Cricoarytenoideus Poſticus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the hinder and lower part of the *Cricoidis*, and running up with right Fibers, and repleating the Cavity of the *Cricoidis*, it is nervouſly implanted into the inner Seat of the *Arytenoidis*.

Crieoarytenoideus Lateralis

ARiſeth from the lateral part of the *Cricoidis*, and is inſerted into the lateral external part of the *Arytenoidis*.

Arytenoideus

ARiſeth from the *Cartilago Arytenoidis*, and is inſerted into it again, incompaſſing with its Partner (to whom laterally he is joyned) the Cartilage from whence he receives his denomination.

Thyroaritenoideus

ARiſeth fleſhy, broad, and tranſverſly in the Cavity of the *Larinx*, from the middle internal part of the *Thyroidis*, and being carried upward, according to his Longitude, is inſerted into the lateral part of the *Arytenoidis*, which makes the *Glottis*. This Muſcle is beſt found, by carefully dividing the *Cartilago Thyroidis* from the *Cricoidis*, *Arytenoidis*, and ſubjacent Muſcles, the Coats of them being carefully preſerved, and then will plainly appear this.

Sphæno-

Sphænopharyngæus primus

ARiſeth thin and nervous from the ſharp Appendix of *Os Cuneiformis*, and deſcending (by the internal Cavity of the *Pterigoidis*) is inſerted by a ſmall Tendon into that ſkinny part of the Pallat, from which the *Uva* ſeems to proceed.

Sphænopharyngæus ſecundus

ARiſeth as the former, but is inſerted not only into the lateral, but alſo into the poſterior part of the Fauces.

To find theſe, you muſt (after you have raiſed the *Larinx* and *Oeſophagus*) leave the Fauces intire, and then divide the Fauces themſelves from the *Os Palati*, till you come into the Cavity; then carry your Knife cloſe as you can internally to the *Os Cuneiformis*, and being ſo divided, you will eaſily find both their originations, and may as eaſily diſſect them: It was propoſed to clear the external Coat off the *Pharinx*, and then to diſſect theſe Muſcles, and follow them to their originations.

Pte-

Pterygoideus externus ſive Adducens

ARiſeth from the external part of the *Proceſſus Aliformis* in part, as alſo from the rough and ſharp Line of *Os Cuneiformis*, ſtrong, nervous, and fleſhy, and ſo runs down large, and is inſerted by a ſtrong broad Tendon, into the internal part of the lower Mandible lateral, juſt under the Tendon of the Temporal Muſcle.

Pterygoideus internus ſive Abducens

ARiſeth thick and ſhort from the internal Cavity of the Proceſs *Aliformis*, firſt nervous, and then fleſhy, and is inſerted by a broad, ſtrong, and nervous Tendon, into the lower Mandible internally lateral: Theſe two Muſcles appear not, till the whole Diſſection of the Tongue *Larinx* and *Gula* be fully compleated.

Longus

Longus

ARiſeth ſharp and fleſhy from the forepart of the Body, of the fifth Vertebræ of the *Thorax*, where the Rib joyns himſelf to him, and ſo running up under the *Oeſophagus*, is joyned to the ſides of the bodies of all the Vertebres, aſcending till he comes to the firſt of them, where meeting with *Scalenus*, they inſert themſelves by a ſharp nervous Tendon into the tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt Vertebre of the Neck.

Scalenus ſive Triangularis

ARiſeth from the firſt and uppermoſt Rib of the *Thorax* broad and fleſhy, and then narrowing himſelf in his courſe upward, he beſtows tranſverſe Fibers upon all the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Neck, and is inſerted as the former.

Pectoralis

Pectoralis

A Riſeth firſt from the middle of the *Clavicle*, where he is moſt round, and next the breaſt fleſhy: Secondly, from the *Sternon*, according to his length, and is annexed to his Cartilages. Thirdly, from the Cartilages of the 6, 7, and 8 Ribs, and there is nervous in his origination, and ſo proceeds fleſhy and large, till he comes to the lateral part of the *Thorax*, where he is converted into a ſhort, broad, and ſtrong Tendon, and inſerted into *Os Humeri*, according to his Longitude, between the *Deltois* and *Biceps*.

Subclavius

A Riſeth fleſhy from the riſing part of the firſt Rib, where he is joyned to the *Sternon*, and running as it were tranſverſly, is inſerted into that part of the *Clavicula*, that faceth the Rib and the Proceſs *Acromion*, with a fleſhy and broad end, others, and that many, invert his origination to his inſertion, and ſo *è contrario*. This Muſcle is left ſtanding in diſſection, unleſs for particular ſatisfaction.

Seratus

Serratus Major Anticus

ARiſeth from the eight lower Ribs with a Saw-like nervous and acute beginning, hence growing fleſhy upon the Ribs, he aſcends and inſerts himſelf fleſhy into the whole Baſis of the *Scapula* internally. This is controverted whether the origination and inſertion be not *è contrario*.

Serratus Minor Anticus

ARiſeth from the four firſt upper Ribs by ſo many Saw-like originations, and ſo deſcending towards the *Scapula*, narrows himſelf, and is inſerted broad, fleſhy, and nervous into it.

Intercoſtales externi

HAve their originations from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Back, where the Ribs are joyned; and ſo proceeding fleſhy, fix themſelves along from the lower part of the upper Rib external, to the upper part of the lower Rib external, and ſo proceed to the Cartilag of the *Sternon*.

Inter

Intercoſtales interni

HAve their origination where the Ribs begin to curvate internal, and run from the lower to the upper part of the Ribs, not only to the Catilage, but under that to the *Os Pectoris ſive Sternon.*

Pectoralis Internus ſive Triangularis

ARiſeth from the internal part of the *Sternon*, and adheres to the Cartilages of the upper Ribs.

Cremaſteres, ſive Suſpenſorii

TAke their origination (from the termination of the tranſverſe Muſcle of the *Abdomen*) oblong, and tender with red, fleſhy, and right Fibers; and ſo paſſing through the Perforations of the Abdominal Muſcles, he joyns himſelf to the Spermatique Veſſels, and incompaſſeth the *Teſtes.*

Erector

Erector Penis sive Collateralis

ARiseth from the Appendix of the Coxendix, below the beginning of the *Penis*, and proceeding nervous, becomes fleshy, and ascends obliquely, and is inserted laterally into the *Penis*.

Accelerator Penis

ARiseth fleshy from *Sphincter Ani*, and joyning with his Partner internally lateral, and running up the forepart of the *Penis*, is inserted into the *Vrethra*.

Musculi Clittoridis

TAke their origination from the Margent of the Bones of the Coxendix, and are fixed to the Clitoris its self: By some they are called, the Ligaments of the Clitoris.

Levatores Ani

ARise from the Ligaments of the *Pubis Coxendix* and *Sacrum* under the Bladder, small, thin, broad, and membranous,

branous, and are inſerted into each ſide of the *Podex*. Theſe are beſt diſcovered afore you remove the *Inteſtinum rectum veſica*, and parts adjacent.

Sphinctor Ani

ARiſeth from the lower Vertebres of the *Os Sacrum* round and broad, adjoyning himſelf largely circular to the *Inteſtinum rectum* with tranſverſe Fibers, much thicker above than below, where he adheres ſo firmly to the *Cutis*, that it is very hardly divideable, which was the occaſion that ſome took it for two, calling the laſt *Cuticuloſus*.

Sphinctor Veſicæ

IS placed Orbicular in the neck of the Bladder, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from the ſubſtance of it; only where you find a rotund induration, that is he.

Detruſor Urinæ

SAid to ariſe between the common and ſecond proper Coat of the Bladder; the firſt proper Coat being properly his, if not him.

Diaphragma

HAth his origination from a Nerve in his own Centre, and is inserted in the forepart to the *Sternon*, and terminations of the true Ribs, and to the twelfth Rib; as also to the extremities of the Bastard Ribs on the sides, and in the hinder part to the flesh, wanting Vertebres of the loyns, to which he is firmly annexed.

Here let the Body be turned upon its Face:

Cucullaris sive Trapezius

ARiseth fleshy from the inferior part of the *Os Occipitis*, and from the *Spines* of the Vertebres of the neck, and the eight upper *Spines* of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and springeth membranous, broad, and running externally towards the *Scapula*, grows narrower, and is inserted into the whole *Spine* of the *Scapula*, and near half his *Basis*, as also to part of the *Clavicula*, by a broad nervous, and fleshy termination. This

Musc

Muſcle is to be divided from his Partner, at their origination from the *Spines* of the Vertebres, and being ſo followed, and well cleared from the *Os Occipitis*, the Muſcles underneath will the better appear.

Latiſſimus Dorſi ſive ani-ſcalptor

ARiſeth from the *Spines* of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, from part of the *Os Sacrum*, as alſo from the upper part of the *Os Ileon*. Here his origination is meerly membranous, but running higher, ſo ſoon as it attains the curvation of the Ribs, he grows fleſhy, and in his aſcenſion becoming narrower, is carried over the lower Angle of the *Scapula*; and by a ſtrong and ſhort, but broad Tendon, he is implanted below the upper head of the *Os Humeri*, between the pectoral and rotund Muſcles. Great care muſt be had, leſt in the raiſing of this Muſcle from his origination, you take up the origination of the ſubjacent Muſcle *Serratus inferior Poſticus*. If you take not great care, this Muſcle will borrow from *Quadratus Lumbi*, as you raiſe him from the *Ileon*, to which he firmly

adheres; as also near the *Scapula*, *Serratus Major Anticus* will rise with him, unless carefully observed.

Rhomboidis

A Riseth broad and fleshy (immediately under the *Cucullaris*) from the Spinal Processes of the three lower Vertebres of the Neck, and three upper Vertebres of the *Thorax*; whence running with thin Fibres, he descends down to the *Scapula*, to whose whole Basis externally he adheres broad and fleshy: In raising this, be careful that you do not raise the Tendon of *Serratus superior Posticus*, who lies just under him.

Elevator sive Levator Patientiæ

A Riseth from the first, third, fourth, and fifth transverse Processes of the Neck, and hath as many several originations, with their Interstitiums: These joyning, descend, and adjoyn to the whole superior side of the *Rhomboidis*, till it is inserted by a broad fleshy Tendon to the highest Angle of the *Scapula*.

Rotundus

Rotundus Major

ARiſeth fleſhy from the lower Angle of the *Scapula*, and adhering fleſhy to his lower *Coſta*, proceeds, and having gone half way, deſerts, and being indifferently dilated, is inſerted by a ſhort, broad and ſtrong Tendon into that part of the *Os Humeri*, where *Pectoralis* hath his inſertion.

Superſcapularis ſuperior ſive ſupra ſpinatus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the whole Baſis of the *Scapula* above the *Spine*, and going backward to the neck of it, there paſſeth under the ſecond ligament of the *Humeri*, as the *Biceps* doth, and is inſerted by a broad and ſtrong Tendon, obliquely into the neck of the *Os Humeri*.

Superscapularis inferior, sive infra Spinatus.

ARiseth from almost the whole Basis of the lower part of the *Scapula*, and possessing the major part of that Cavity fleshy, running backward, narrows himself according to the form of the part, and by a broad Tendon, is inserted into the ligament of the *Os Humeri*.

Nonus Humeri Placentini sive Rotundus Minor

ARiseth sharp, and fleshy from the lowest Angle of the *Scapula*, at his Basis, and growing more fleshy to its *Venter*, decreases again, and terminates himself by a sharp Tendon into the ligament of the *Os Humeri*.

Subscapularis

ARiseth fleshy from the whole internal Basis of the *Scapula*, and so running forward according to the dimension of the bone, narrows himself, and by a broad Tendon, is inserted into the fourth ligament of the *Humeris*.

If

If you pleaſe to take off the whole Arm with the *Scapula* now, the Diſſection of theſe following Muſcles will be the eaſier performed.

Deltois

ARiſeth generally nervous; firſt, forward from the middle of the *Clavicle*, where he is broadeſt, next the *Os Humeri*: Secondly, from the top of the *Scapula*, where he is joyned to the *Clavicle*: Thirdly, from the whole *Spine* of the *Scapula*. Theſe originations preſently growing fleſhy, deſcend, and narrowing, becomes a ſtrong Tendon, externally fleſhy, internally nervous, and is implanted tranſverſly under the neck of the *Os Humeri*.

Biceps Internus

ARiſeth firſt externally from the top of the *Acetabulum Scapulæ*, by a long and round Tendon, and ſo runs under the ligament of that Juncture over the head of *Os Humeri*, and through a Channel inſculpt for him there; where he is bound in by a proper ligament: Secondly, he ariſeth broad, fleſhy and nervous from the Proceſs *Anchoriformis*, and is carried over the internal head of *Os Humeri*, and ſo deſcending, meets with the other, and makes one ſtrong and fleſhy Muſcle, and narrowing himſelf, becomes a ſtrong, thick, large, round and nervous Tendon, and is inſerted into an oblong Prominence under the upper head of the *Radius*.

Octavus Humeri Placentini ſive Coracobrachialis

ARiſeth by a ſhort and nervous origination, from the Proceſs *Anchoriformis*, near the origination of the *Deltois*, and ſo deſcending, becomes ſomething long, large and fleſhy, and is by a ſtrong Tendon implanted into the middle of the *Os Humeri*.

Through the body of this Muſcle doth paſs a Nerve, which ſerves the reſt of the Muſcles. But in this Diſſection the Maſters had no perforation nor Nerve through him, for the Nerve ran by.

Brachieus Internus

ARiſeth (about the middle of the *Os Humeri*, near the inſertion of the *Deltois* and *Pectoralis*) double, broad and fleſhy, partly by the external, partly by the internal ſide of the ſaid Bone, but joyning preſently, and firmly adhering to the Bone: He in deſcenſion becomes large, till at laſt he terminates broad and fleſhy in the ligament of the Joynt, as well as in the Appendices of the *Cubitus* and *Radius*.

Gemellus

Gemellus Major ſive Biceps Externus

ARiſeth doubly, firſt, broad and ſtrong, partly fleſhy, partly nervous, from the lower part of the *Scapula*, where it hath a peculiar Cavity a little under the neck of it; and growing fleſhy, deſcends and joyns himſelf to the internal ſide of the *Os Humeri*, where he meets with his other fleſhy origination, and ſo making one, is carried down to the internal ſide of the Proceſs of the *Olecranium*, and is there implanted.

Gemellus Minor ſeu Brachieus Externus.

ARiſeth nervous from the neck of the *Os Humeri*, and ſo becoming fleſhy, deſcends to the middle of *Os Humeri*, and mixeth himſelf with the former inſeparably, and at length is inſerted partly fleſhy, partly nervous, into the external ſide of the *Olecranium*.

Palmaris

Palmaris Longus.

ARiſeth round and nervous from the internal extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, preſently becoming fleſhy and narrow, about the midſt of the Cubite is carried ſomething obliquely, and is converted into a long and round Tendon, and paſſing over the internal ligament of the Wriſt, comes to the Palm, and there expands himſelf into a moſt broad Tendon, and is inſerted laterally into the firſt joynts of the Fingers.

Caro Muſculoſa Quadrata ſive Palmaris Brevis

ARiſeth from the *Membrana Carnoſa*, under *Mons Lunæ*, where the eighth Bone of the *Carpus* is placed, and from thence goes under *Palmaris* to the middle of the Palm, and is inſerted into the outſide of that Tendon that ſeparates the little Finger from the reſt.

Flexor

Flexor Carpi interior ſive Ulnaris

ARiſeth ſharp, fleſhy and nervous from the inner extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, and ſo running fleſhy the whole length of the Cubite to whom he adheres, at the Wriſt hath his inſertion into the fourth bone of it, partly nervous, partly fleſhy.

Flexor Carpi exterior ſive Radialis

ARiſeth as the former from the ſame extuberance, and ſo running ſomething tranſverſly, (near the external part of *Primi Digitorum flectentium*) is fixed to the *Radius*, and a little before he comes to the *Carpus*, becomes a round Tendon, which cleaving to the tranſverſe ligament, runs under him, and inlarging himſelf, is inſerted in that *Os Metacarpi* that ſtands before the little Finger.

Flexor

Flexor ſecundi internodii perforatus ſive Sublimis

ARiſeth round and nervous from the ſame part of *Os Humeri*, under the former, and ſo growing more broad and fleſhy about the middle of *Cubitus* and *Radius*, ſomething adhering to them, goes forward, and becomes totally round and fleſhy near the Wriſt, where he is divided into four fleſhy portions, from which proceed ſo many round Tendons; all which are involved in one proper Mucaginous and thin Coat; and ſo running internally under the ligament, get through the Palm, and then diſtribute to the firſt and ſecond Joynts of the four Fingers, as many Tendons which are perforated a little before their inſertion, for tranſmiſſion of the Tendons of *Tertii internodii Flexor.*

Flexor tertii internodii perforans ſive Profundus.

ARiſeth membranous ſome ſmall part of him from the ſame extuberance as the former; the reſt from the root of the forward Proceſs of the *Olecranium*, then he becomes exactly round and fleſhy, running under the former, and adhering on the internal ſide to the *Cubiteus*, on the external to the *Primi Pollici* Flexor, and deſcending about the middle of the Cubite, they divide and make their progreſs through the Fiſures of the other, and are inſerted into the third joynt of the Fingers.

Flexor tertii internodii Pollicis

ARiſeth round and fleſhy from the *Os Cubiti*, and ſo running along by the *Radius*, to which he adheres; as alſo to the Membrain, that joyns the *Cubitus* and *Radius*, he comes to the Wriſt, where he becomes a round nervous Tendon, having alſo a proper thin Mucaginous Membrain, and ſo running forward, is inſerted into the third joynt of the Thumb by a ſomething broad Tendon.

Pronator

Pronator Radii Teres

ARiſeth from the root of the inward Prominens of the *Os Humeri*, and from the internal ſide of the *Os Cubiti*, and is there joyned by a large fleſhy beginning to the *Radius*; and ſo deſcending obliquely by his inner ſide, a little above the middle, is implanted to him fleſhy; from whence a nervous head proceeds, which is inſerted into the external part of the *Radius*.

Pronator Quadratus ſive Inferior

ARiſeth from the inferior and internal part of the Cubite near the Wriſt, running tranſverſly over the ligament that joyns the *Cubite* and *Radius*, and ſo implants himſelf fleſhy to the internal part of the *Radius*.

Flexores

Flexores primi internodii ſive Lumbricales

ARiſe round, long and ſlender from the Membrains that involve the Tendons of *Tertii internodii Flexores*, and ſo paſſing on fleſhy, are inſerted by a round nervous Tendon into the firſt Joynts of the Fingers, and are beſt ſhown by raiſing one from his origination, and leaving him in his inſertion, and the other *è contrario*.

Primi internodii policis flexor primus

ARiſeth from the upper part of the Annular ligament near the Thumb fleſhy, and aſcending, incompaſſeth the firſt joynt of the Thumb intirely, and is inſerted into the head of that joynt fleſhy.

Secundus

ARiſeth fleſhy, partly from the ſame ligament, and partly from *Os Carpi* next the Thumb, and running under the other, is implanted into the ſame joynt, from the root, even to the middle of him.

Secundi

Secundi internodii pollicis flexor primus

ARiſeth broad, thin and fleſhy from that *Os Metacarpi* that receives the fore-finger, a little below his head, and running towards the Thumb, grows ſomething Triangular, is inſerted by a membranous Tendon into the head of the ſecond joynt of the Thumb, on the ſide next the fore-finger.

Secundus

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the middle finger, and running to the Thumb, is inſerted into the middle of the ſecond joynt of it.

Tertius

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the third finger, and is implanted in the ſame place with the former.

Quartus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the little finger, about the middle of it, and running under the other, is inſerted into the ſame joynt as the former.

Minimi Digiti Abductor

ARiſeth Fleſhy from the fourth bone of the *Carpus*, and ſo extending himſelf by the *Metacarpe*, is inſerted into the external ſide of the firſt bone of the little Finger.

Pollicis Abductor

ARiſeth nervous near the *Flexor primi internodii pollicis*, from the *Os Carpi* that ſuſtains the Thumb, and becoming Fleſhy, implants himſelf by a membranous Tendon into the firſt Joynt of the Thumb.

Pollicis Adductor,

ARiſeth Fleſhy from the outward and hinder part of that *Os Metacarpi* that ſuſtains the fore-finger, and is inſerted Fleſhy and broad to the internal ſide of the Thumb at the firſt Joynt.

Interoſſei

Interoſſei

A Riſe Fleſhy, round and long from the bones of the *Metacarpe*, and at the roots of the Fingers become Tendons, and are inſerted laterally from the firſt to the ſecond Joynts.

Extenſor Carpi exterior ſive Radiens Externus ſeu Bicornis

A Riſeth from the edge which is above the exterior extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, by a broad nervous beginning; then growing more Fleſhy, he runs by the *Radius* according to its length, and being got half way, he converts himſelf into a ſtrong Tendon, which preſently divides himſelf into two more broad, then thick, and ſo deſcending by the *Radius*, paſs under the Annular ligament beyond the *Carpus*, and are inſerted into the *Os Metacarpi* of the fore-Finger and ſecond Finger.

Extenſor Carpi interior ſive Cubiteus Internus

ARiſeth from the root of the external eminency of the *Os Humeri*, as alſo from the top of the *Cubite*, and being carried according to his Longitude, near the *Carpus*, is converted into a ſtrong and round Tendon, by which he is inſerted into a *Sinus* above the lower Appendix of the Cubite, and into the upper part of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Digitorum ſecundi & tertii internodii Tenſor Communis ſive Extenſor Magnus

ARiſeth partly fleſhy, partly nervous from the external extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, and ſuddenly becoming more fleſhy, deſcending between the two Extenſors of the *Carpus*; and narrowing, divides himſelf into three rouud Tendons, who are included in a common thin mucaginous Coat, and are ſo carried under the Annular ligament; paſſing which, they divide themſelves, and are inſerted into the fore, middle, and third Fingers, at the ſecond and third joynts.

Minimi

Minimi Digiti tenſor

ARiſeth ſharp and nervous from the ſame part as the former, and for almoſt half way is ſo united to him, that they ſeem all one; but coming to the tranſverſe ligament, he becomes a round nervous Tendon, which is implanted into the firſt and ſecond joynts of the little Finger.

Supinator Radii Longus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the middle of *Os Humeri*, and running obliquely over the *Radius*, at the bottom of it he becomes a membranous Tendon, and is faſtned to the upper part of the Appendix of the ſaid *Radius*, tending ſomething inward.

Pollicis tertii oſſis tenſor

ARiſeth fleſhy from the external part of the *Cubite*, where the ligament that joyns it and *Radius* grows membranous, and runs obliquely to the ſaid *Radius*, whoſe Appendix ſo ſoon as it reacheth, it becomes a round Tendon, and getting under the tranſverſe ligament, is inſerted in the third bone of the Thumb.

Secundi & tertii Pollicis tenſor

A Riſeth Fleſhy from the ſame place of the Cubite as the former, and aſcends obliquely over the *Radius*, and divides himſelf into two unequal parts; yet ſticking together, and is carried not only in a proper ligament, but in a proper Chanel at the Appendix of the *Radius*; the upper part remaining ſomething Fleſhy, yet at laſt becomes a round Tendon, and is inſerted into the *Os Carpi* that receives the Thumb; the other is preſently ſubdivided into two ſmall portions of Fleſh, and they become Tendons: The firſt of which is inſerted into the root of the firſt Joynt of the Thumb; the other by a Membrain fixeth himſelf to the ſecond and third Joynts of the Thumb.

Indicem

Indicem Abducens

ARiſeth with an exact Fleſhy beginning from the middle of the Cubite, and ſo running obliquely to the Appendix of the *Radius*, he becomes two Tendons, which by a proper *Sinus* in the ſaid Appendix, are tranſmitted under the Annular ligament over the *Metacarpe*, and the upper Tendon is carried to the root of the little Finger; the other is implanted into the root of the ſecond Finger, both obliquely.

Supinator Radii Brevis ſive Anchonem.

ARiſeth Fleſhy from the external part of the ligament of the lower head of the *Os Humeri*, and from the poſterior Proceſs of the *Cubite*, and running obliquely (outwardly membranous, inwardly Fleſhy) recovers the middle of the *Radius*, and is there ſtrongly implanted into it.

Primi internodii Extenſores

ARiſe fleſhy, long, round and ſlender from the bones of the *Metacarpe*, and ſo running to the roots of the Fingers, are inſerted laterally to the firſt and ſecond Joynts of the Fingers, and are to be raiſed as the *Flexores primi internodii.*

Here you return to the Body it ſelf as it lyes.

Seratus Poſticus ſuperior

ARiſeth very thin and membranous (juſt over the *Splenius*) from the Proceſſes *Spinal* of the three laſt Vertebres of the Neck, and the firſt of the *Thorax*; and in his oblique progreſſion towards the *Convex*, part of the *Thorax*, he becomes fleſhy, and is inſerted into the four ſuperiour *Coſtæ* by ſo many diſtinct terminations.

Seratus

Serratus Posticus inferior

ARiseth thin and membranous from three, sometimes from four of the lower *Spines* of the Vertebres of the Back, and so marching transversly, becomes fleshy, and is inserted into the four inferiour *Costæ*, by so many distinct terminations.

Splenius sive Triangularis

ARiseth doubly, first from the *Spines* of the fifth, fourth, third, second and first Vertebres of the *Thorax*; Secondly, from the *Spines* of the five lower Vertebres of the Neck, and so running broad and long, about the third Vertebre of the Neck both the originations joyn, and by oblique Fibers both Muscles insert themselves into the middle of the *Occiput*. You must throw off this from his originations, and preserve as many of his *Ansulæ* as you can between the *Spines*, by running between, and recovering his Tendon.

Trigeminus

Trigeminus ſive Complexus

ARiſeth threefold: Firſt, from the fourth and fifth tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and immediately becoming Fleſhy, aſcends over the reſt of thoſe Vertebres, till he comes to the loweſt Vertebre of the Neck, where he becomes a round Tendon; but not far off from thence he becomes Fleſhy again, and inſerts himſelf into the middle of the *Occiput*. The ſecond origination is by a ſhort round Nerve from the ſame Proceſs of the laſt Vertebre of the Neck; and from thence becoming Fleſhy, is conjoyned with the other before his implantation. The third origination is partly Fleſhy, partly nervous, from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the firſt and ſecond Vertebres of the *Thorax*; and running obliquely outward (after conjunction with the others) is inſerted to the root of the Mammillary Proceſs, beſtowing an *Anſula* upon every tranſverſe Proceſs of the *Cervix*. To find him fairly, divide the ſides of *Spinatus* and *Dorſi Longiſſimus*, and his origination will more plainly appear.

Tranſ-

Transversalis

ARiseth from the transverse Processes of the six superiour Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and so growing thicker, is implanted externally into all the transverse Processes of the Neck.

Spinatus Colli

ARiseth with many beginnings from the roots of the *Spines* of the seven uppermost Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and ascending, gets a Tendon out of every transverse Process of the Vertebres of the Neck, and is firmly implanted into the whole inferiour part of the second *Spine* of those Vertebres, and there the right and left meet, and are indeed so united all the way, that they are neither divisible nor distinguishable, but by the *Spine*.

Recti Majores

ARise from the points of the *Spines* of the second Vertebre of the Neck, and ascending, are inserted into the middle of the *Occiput*.

Recti

Recti Minores

ARiſe under the other (from a ſmall Tubercle of the firſt Vertebre of the Neck) round, and aſcending, are implanted as the former underneath them.

Obliqui ſuperiores

ARiſe from the external ſide of the *Recti* at their implantations, and deſcending obliquely, are inſerted into the Proceſs of the firſt Vertebre of the Neck, called *Tranſverſe.*

Obliqui inferiores

ARiſe from the *Spine* of the ſecond Vertebre of the Neck, and aſcending obliquely, are inſerted with the *Obliqui ſuperiores.*

Dorſi

Dorſi Longiſſimus

ARiſeth from all the *Spines* of the *Os Sacrum* and Vertebres of the Loyns, and from the internal part of the *Os Ileon* (where he joyns himſelf to the *Sacrum*) his beginning is externally ſtrong, nervous, and ſomething accute, but within fleſhy ; and ſo aſcending, fixeth himſelf to the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the loyns, and becomes more fleſhy ; then continuing his courſe, he narrows himſelf, and beſtows a ſmall nervous Tendon upon every tranſverſe Proceſs of the *Thorax*, but the twelfth, and inſerts himſelf into the ſaid Proceſs of the firſt Vertebre of the *Thorax*, though ſometimes he makes his progreſs up to the Mammillary Proceſs: In this Body it did terminate at the Mammillary Proceſs.

Sacrolumbus

Sacrolumbus

HAth the ſame origination *in toto* with the *Dorſi Longiſſimus*, and adheres to him externally lateral, according to its Longitude, till it hath attained the twelfth Vertebre of the *Thorax*, where they ſeem to be two (although by Diſſection to be divided moſt difficult) and ſo growing thinner, inſerts himſelf by two ſmall Tendons into every Rib of the *Thorax* at their incurvation.

Sacer

Sacer

ARiſeth from the external part of the *Os Sacrum*, where he is joyned to the *Spine*, and ſo ariſing fleſhy, hath three ſeveral Tendinous inſertions: The firſt into the upper part of the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Vertebre of the Loyns: The other into the roots of the ſame Proceſſes; and the third into every *Spine* of the ſame Vertebre. To find *Sacer* (not diſſected afore this Body) you muſt raiſe *Dorſi Longiſſimus* and *Sacro-lumbus* from their membranous origination at *Os Ileon*, *Os Sacrum*, and from the *Spines* of the *Lumbi*, and immediately under that will appear this in *Situ*, and in clearing him well, you will remove the ſcruple ſome make of the origination of *Semiſpinatus* and *Spinatus*, one beginning where the other ends.

Semiſpinatus

ARiſeth by a ſharp beginning from the *Spine* of the laſt Vertebre of the *Thorax*, and becoming Fleſhy, beſtows a nervous Tendon upon every *Spine* of the Vertebres, aſcending, and terminates accutely in the *Spine* of the firſt Vertebre of the *Thorax*.

Quadratus

ARiſeth from the hindermoſt and moſt ſuperiour Cavity of the *Os Ileon*, as alſo from the ſuperiour part of the *Os Sacrum*, broad, thick and fleſhy; and ſo aſcending over the Vertebres of the Loyns, he adheres to their tranſverſe Proceſſes internally, and inſerts himſelf, being grown narrower, to the internal part of the twelfth Rib fleſhy.

Pſoas ſive Lumbalis

ARiſeth livid and fleſhy from the ſide of the Bodies of the two laſt Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and the three uppermoſt of the Loyns, and from their tranſverſe Proceſſes deſcending ſomething round, from the inner part of the *Os Ileon* to the *Os Pubis*, where he becomes a ſtrong and round Tendon, and running through his *Sinus*, is implanted into the upper part of the leſſer *Rotator*. In this Body there did appear *Pſoas Parvus*, mentioned by *Riolanus*.

Now

Now if you please to take off the Thigh from the Trunk of the Body, by dividing the *Os Ileon* from the *Os Sacrum*, the Dissection of the subsequent Muscles will be the better performed.

Iliacus internus

PRoceeds from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon*, semicircular, broad, and internally fleshy; then narrowing, and growing thicker, becomes Tendinous, and passing through the same *Sinus* with the *Psoas*, is implanted into the same *Rotator* a little below him.

Glutæus Major

ARiſeth firſt from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* externally: Secondly, from the lower part of the *Os Sacrum* laterally: Thirdly, from the *Os Coccys* large and fleſhy, running down obliquely over the *Junćture* of the *Coxendix*; and growing narrower, is implanted by a broad and ſtrong Tendon into the firſt impreſſion of the great *Rotator*, and part of it alſo in the *Linea Aſpera*.

Glutæus Medius

ARiſeth under the former, from the forepart of the *Spine*, as alſo from the back of *Os Ileon*, fleſhy, broad, and ſemicircular, and deſcending obliquely, narrows, and runs over the *Junćture*, as the other, and is implanted by a broad, ſtrong and membranous Tendon tranſverſly into the fourth impreſſion of the great *Rotator*.

Glutæus

Glutæus Minor

ARiſeth livid, broad, ſemicircular and fleſhy about the lower part of the back of the *Ileon*, near the *Acetabulum* of the *Coxendix*, and ſo runs obliquely forward, fibrous, adhering to the ligament that binds in the Head of the *Os Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad and ſtrong Tendon into the third impreſſion of the great *Rotator*.

Piriformis ſeu Iliacus Externus

ARiſeth round, thick and fleſhy from the three lower Vertebres of the *Os Sacrum*, and running tranſverſly, becomes a round Tendon, and is inſerted into the fourth impreſſion of the great *Rotator*.

Obturator internus Marſupialis

ARiſeth fleſhy and large from the Membrain internally, that covers the great perforation of the *Os Pubis*, and covering the whole internal face of that bone and *Coxendix*, grows narrower, and ſends forth three or four Tendons, which are carried through the *Sinus* of the *Coxendix* (which is arch'd over *Secundum Longitudinem* with a ſtrong ligament) backwards to the external part of the *Coxendix*, where they are received in a fleſhy Purſe; and ſo making one Tendon, are implanted into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. This Muſcle muſt be raiſed internally, and got through the *Sinus* under the ligament, and then his Purſe will plainly appear. This by *Riolanus* is in its *Marſupium* made two, and called *Quadrageminii*, but not to be diſſected.

Quadrageminus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the external riſing of the *Os Ileon*, and from the Appendix of the *Coxendix*, and runs broad, ſhort and fleſhy towards the hinder part of the great *Rotator*, and is inſerted into that ſpace of the bone which is between the two *Rotators*. The head of *Lividus*, and part of *Triceps*, muſt be thrown off, afore the origination of this will be well cleared, or *Obturator externus* found.

Obturator externus

ARiſeth large and fleſhy from the Membrain that incompaſſeth the perforation of the *Os Pubis* externally; and ſo running tranſverſly to the back part of the *Femor*, becomes narrower, and is inſerted by a ſtrong Tendon into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. Carry your Knife internally about the edge of the perforation of the *Os Pubis*, and he will ariſe the better.

Membranoſus.

ARiſeth ſharp, externally nervous, internally fleſhy from the *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* (on that ſide that is forward next the *Sartorius*;) ſo deſcending, is joyned to the great *Rotator*, and then becomes broad, and nervouſly membranous, incompaſſing in himſelf all the Muſcles of the Thigh; then covering the *Patella*, *Tibia* and *Fibula* in the exteriour part of them, is there implanted. As much of this Membrain is to be kept as may be in *Diſſection*, and the diviſion of it to be made in the poſterior part.

Sartorius ſeu Faſcialis.

ARiſeth ſharp, fleſhy and nervous from the forepart of the *Spine* of the *Os Ileon*, and then becoming fleſhy and broad, runs obliquely internally over the Muſcles of the Thigh, becoming Tendinous and broad at the internal Appendix of the *Os Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad Tendon (ſay ſome) round (others) into the *Tibia*.

Gracilis

Gracilis

ARiseth large and nervous from the *Os Pubis*, according to the Longitude of its *Cartilage*; and so descending internally towards the Ham fleshy, there becomes a round Tendon at the internal head of the *Os Femoris*, inserting himself into the *Tibia* beneath the former.

Rectus

ARiseth sharp and nervous from the small internal extuberance of *Os Ileon*, and then growing fleshy and round, when he comes to the *Patella*, he expands himself into a broad strong Tendon, covering it intirely, and running downward, is inserted into the external part of the *Tibia*, at a Prominency provided for him.

Vastus externus

ARiseth broad and nervous from the spot of the great *Rotator*, cleaving to the upper and external part of the *Os Femoris*, so descending fleshy to the *Patella*, he becomes a membranous broad Tendon, and mixing with the Tendon of the *Rectus*, makes the same Tegument for the *Patella*, and hath the same insertion.

Vastus internus

ARiseth nervous from part of the great *Rotator*, and from the neck of the *Os Femoris*, and growing fleshy, adheres to the forward and internal part of the said *Os Femoris*, and recovering the *Patella*, he there with the other two former mixeth himself, covers the *Patella*, and takes his insertion in the same place as they do.

Cruralis

HAth its origination between the two *Rotators*, and so descending, hath his insertion in the same place with the *Vasti*.

Biceps

Biceps

ARiseth first sharp and nervous from the Appendix of the *Os Coxendix*, and growing fleshy, runs down externally, and being got half way, he attenuates, and grows nervous, as if tending to a Tendon, where he joyns himself with his other head, which ariles from the *Os Femoris*, where *Glutæus Major* hath his insertion; and so growing thicker, outwardly nervous, becomes a strong Tendon, and runs through the external *Sinus* of the external part of the head of *Os Femoris*, and fixeth himself firmly to the external side of the upper Appendix of the *Fibula*.

Semimembranosus

ARiseth where the former did with a small membranous beginning, and running downward by the back part of the Thigh, continues membranous half his progress, and then becomes more fleshy and thick, and in the Ham by a round Tendon, inserts himself into the internal side of *Tibia*.

Semi-

Semitervoſus

ARiſeth ſmall and nervous from the ſame Appendix as the former, and continuing ſo half-way in his deſcenſion, then becomes fleſhy, running by the back part of the *Os Femoris* to the Ham, near which he becomes a round Tendon, and reflecting himſelf, is inſerted in the forepart of *Tibia*.

Triceps

ARiſes with three heads: The firſt fleſhy and nervous from the Appendix of the *Coxendix*, which growing big-belly'd, delates himſelf by the hinder part of the *Femor*, and growing ſmaller, ends in a round Tendon at the internal head of the ſaid *Os Femoris*: The ſecond ariſeth fleſhy from the *Coxendix* at his conjunction with the *Pubis*, and terminates himſelf at the root of the leſs *Rotator*, and in the upper part of the *Linea Aſpera*: The third ariſeth fleſhy from the lower part of the *Os Coxendix*, and is implanted into the *Linea Aſpera* of the ſaid *Os Femoris*.

Lividus

Lividus ſive Pectinalis

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, near his *Cartilage*, deſcending obliquely, and is inſerted by a large and ſhort Tendon to the internal ſide of the *Os Femoris*, near his middle.

Gaſtrocnemius ſive Gemellus Externus

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the internal head of *Os Femoris*, as alſo from the external head of the ſame bone, ſo deſcending according to their originations, about mid-way they are united and converted into one intire, broad, ſtrong and nervous Tendon, and become one with the Tendon of *Gaſtrocnemius internus*, and inſert themſelves into the poſterior part of the *Os Calcis*.

A

Plantaris

Plantaris

ARiseth fleshy, round and slender (under the former) from the external head of *Os Femoris*, and after some dilatation, he becomes a slender round Tendon, and running obliquely from the external, internally between both the *Gasterocnemii*, and being joyned with their Tendon near the Heel laterally, running forward, inserts himself (after dilatation over the sole of the Foot) into each of the five Toes at the first Joynt. The dilatation of this Muscle over the sole of the Foot, as also his insertions will not be found, unless you allow him to insert himself into *Flexor primi internodii*, at his origination in the Cavity of the *Os Calcis*.

Gasterocnemius seu Gemellus Internus sive Soleus

ARiseth livid, strong and nervous from the posterior Appendix of the *Fibula*, and growing larger, adheres both to that and *Tibia*, and descending, at half way, he becomes narrower, and Tendinous, making one with the former in origination and insertion.

Sup-

Suppopliteus

ARiseth broad and nervous from the external head of *Os Femoris*, and growing fleshy, runs obliquely to the posterior and internal part of the Root of the upper Appendix of the *Tibia*, and is there implanted.

Flexor Digitorum tertii internodii perforans seu Sublimis

ARiseth fleshy and long from the back part of the *Tibia*, running and adhering according to its Longitude, to the middle of it, and there becoming a Tendon, is carried to the internal *Malleolus*; where he becomes round, and is carried under the ligament that proceeds from the lower Appendix of the *Tibia* to the *Os Calcis*, and then divides himself into four Tendons, which terminate in the third Joynts of the four lesser Toes.

Tibiaus

Tibiæus Posticus seu Nauticus

ARiseth fleshy from the ligament that joyns the *Fibula* and *Tibia*, according to their Longitude, and from both bones backward, and becomes a round Tendon at or near the internal *Maleolus*, where being bound by a strong ligament, he over-runs him, and recovering the sole of the Foot, is inserted into the inferiour part of that *Os Tarsi* that joyns himself with *Os Cubiforme*.

Flexor Pollicis

ARiseth sharp and fleshy about the middle of the posterior part of the *Fibula*, descending larger near the internal *Maleolus*, runs obliquely under the said *Maleolus*, and is inserted into the third Joynt of the great Toe. Under this ligament lie the *Os Sesamoides*.

Flexor

Flexor ſecundi internodii perforatus ſeu Profundus

A Riſes fleſhy and membranous from the extremity of the *Os Calcis*, and marching half-way the ſole of the Foot, divides himſelf into four round Tendons, which at their inſertion into the ſecond Joynts of the four leſſer Toes, are perforated for the tranſmiſſion of the *Tertii internodii flexor*.

Flexores primi Internodii Digitorum ſeu Lumbricales

A Riſe round and fleſhy from the Tendons of *Tertii internodii flexor*, and are inſerted by ſmall Tendons laterally to the firſt Joynts of the Toes. If you examine this carefully, you ſhall find theſe to have their origination from a muſculous portion of fleſh, ſeated in the internal Cavity of *Os Calcis*, and proceeding fleſhy half the Sole, there makes theſe, and from him ſometimes proceeds a Tendon to the firſt of the Toes, and makes *Secundi internodii*; as alſo you ſhall always find, that the Tendon of the *Tertii internodii flexor* runs through the body of this, and is not perfectly diviſible.

Abducens

Abducens Pollicem

ARiſeth nervous from the internal part of the Heel, and from the ligament that keeps that and the *Talus* together; and ſo growing fleſhy and round, becomes Tendinous, interting himſelf into the lateral part of the firſt *Juncture* of the great Toe.

Abducens minimum digitorum

ARiſeth nervous from the external part of the Heel, growing fleſhy, in his progreſs is adjoyned by a ſmall fleſhy Tendon to the *Os Metatarſi*, preceding *Minimus Digitorum*, running forward with another to *Digitorum Minimus*, laterally.

Tranſverſalis Placentini ſive Minor Adductor

ARiſeth from the ligament of the firſt *Juncture* of the little Toe fleſhy, running tranſverſly over all the firſt joynts of the Toes, and inſerts himſelf into the firſt joynt of the great Toe internally lateral.

Tibiæus

Tibiæus Anticus ſeu Muſculus Cavitæ

ARiſeth ſharp and fleſhy from the uppermoſt Appendix of the *Fibula* and *Tibia* forward, as alſo from the ligament that binds them together; then being dilated, is about the middle of the *Tibia* narrowed, growing into a Tendon ſtrong and round, running obliquely over the *Tibia*, and under the Annular ligament, is implanted into the internal ſide of that *Os Tarſi* that is before *Os Pollicis*.

Peroneus primus ſeu Fibulæus

ARiſeth ſtrongly nervous from the upper Appendix of the *Fibula*, deſcending, he adheres to the external part of it, being round externally, livid internally, next the Muſcles red, coming half way, he becomes a Tendon, running obliquely backward through the *Sinus* under the external *Maleolus*, and is inſerted into the Root of *Os Tarſi*, that adjoyns to the *Os Pollicis*.

Peroneus Secundus sive Semifibulæus

ARiseth long and fleshy from the *Fibula*, to which he adheres; and having made half his progress, becomes a round Tendon, running to the back part of the *Fibula* under the external *Malleolus*, is implanted by two Tendons into that *Os Tarsi* adjoyning to *Minimus Digitorum*; in this body but one Tendon.

Tensor Pollicis

BEgins fleshy from the *Fibula*, where he parts from the *Tibia*; as also from the ligament that joyns them, to which he sticks strongly, and so becoming a Tendon, runs over the lower part of the *Fibula*, and under the transverse ligament, and is inserted into all the three joynts of the great Toe.

Extensor

Extenſor tertii internodii digitorum ſeu Anomodactylius.

ARiſeth with a nervous and acute beginning from the upper and foreward Appendix of the *Tibia*, preſently becometh fleſhy (and adhering to the ligament which joyns the *Tibia* and *Fibula*) he deſcends rightly according to the length of the *Fibula*, and paſſing under the Annular ligament, he is divided into four Tendons, which expand themſelves into the fourth, third, and ſecond Internodes of the Fingers.

Extenſor ſecundi internodii digitorum ſeu Pedieus

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the tranſverſe ligament upon the top of the Foot, and then ſeems to divide himſelf into four ſeveral Muſcles; which coming to the Toes, ſend forth Tendons to the firſt joynt of each Toe, but more eſpecially to the ſecond joynts, where they are joyned to their ligaments.

Interoſſei

ARiſeth fleſhy from the ſides of the bones of the Foot, and are inſerted by ſomething broad, but ſhort Tendons, into the firſt bones of the Toes.

Anchonæus.

ARiſeth from the inferiour and backward part of the *Os Humeri*, and being implanted between the *Cubitus* & *Radius*, is inſerted with a nervous Tendon into the lateral part of the Cubit, a Thumbs length below the *Olecranon*.

Place this Muſcle, *pag.* 42: after *Brachiæus Externus.*

The Reduction of the Muscles each to his proper use and part.

THe Forehead is lifted up by *Frontalis sive Erector.*

The Eye-brows,
- The upper
  - Lifted up by *Aperiens Rectus.*
  - Depresst by *Claudens superior.*
- The nether lifted up by *Claudens inferior.*

The Eyes are moved
- Rightly
  - Upward by *Attollens.*
  - Downward by *Deprimens.*
  - Inward by *Adducens.*
  - Outward by *Abducens.*
- Obliquely
  - Upwards by *Obliquus Major cum Trochlea Circumagens interior.*
  - Downwards by *Obliquus Minor Circumagens exterior.*

The Noſe is { Dilated by { *Primus Aperiens.* / *Secundus Aperiens.* } / Contracted by { *Primus Conſtringens.* / *Secundus Conſtringens.* }

The Lips are { Liſted up by *Attollens.* / Drawn laterally by *Abducens Zygomaticus Riolani ſive Diſtortor.* / Drawn down by *Deprimens.* / Purſed up by *Labium Conſtringens.* }

The Cheeks are { Drawn downward by *Platyſma Myodes ſive Quadratus.* / Drawn inward by *Buccinator cum ligamento.* }

The

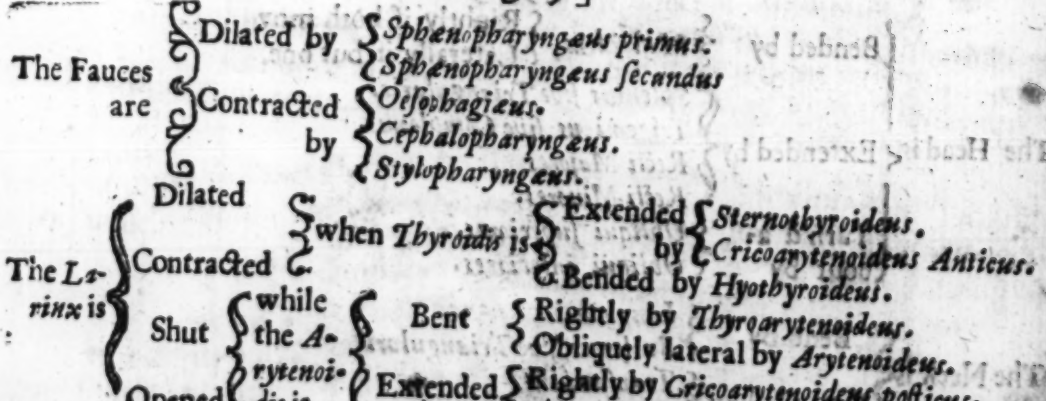
The nether Mandible is drawn
- Upward by *Temporalis sive Crotaphites.*
- Downward by *Digastricus sive Graphoeides.*
- Laterally by *Masseter.*
- Forward by *Pterigoideus externus.*
- Backward by *Pterigoideus internus.*

The Ears which are moved
- Externally
  - Upwards by *Attollens.*
  - Downwards by *Deprimens.*
  - Forward by *Adducens.*
  - Backward by *Abducens.*
- Internally
  - By *Externus.*
  - By *Internus.*

The Tongue is moved
- In Constriction } by the *Lingualis.*
- In Dilatation }
- Forward by *Geneogloſſus.*
- Backward by *Hypſiogloſſus.*
- Upward by *Myleogloſſus.*
- Downward by *Ceratogloſſus.*
- Laterally by *Styloglоſſus.*

The *Os Hyoidis* is moved
- Rightly
  - Upwards by { *Mylohyoidens.* / *Geneohyoidens.* }
  - Downwards by *Sternohyoidens.*
- Obliquely
  - Upwards by *Styloceratohyoidens.*
  - Downwards by *Caracohyoidens.*

The


The Fauces are
Dilated by
Sphænopharyngæus primus.
Sphænopharyngæus secundus
Contracted by
Oesophagieus.
Cephalopharyngæus.
Stylopharyngæus.
The Larinx is
Dilated
Contracted
when Thyroidis is
Extended by
Sternothyroideus.
Cricoarytenoideus Anticus.
Bended by Hyothyroideus.
Shut
Opened
while the Arytenoidis is
Bent
Rightly by Thyroarytenoideus.
Obliquely lateral by Arytenoideus.
Extended
Rightly by Cricoarytenoideus posticus.
obliquely lateral by Cricoarytenoideus lateralis

The

The Head is
- Bended by { *Mastoidem*, { Rightly if both move. / Laterally if but one.
- Extended by { *Splenius sive Triangularis.* / *Trigeminus sive Complexus.* / *Recti Majores* / *Recti Minores.*
- Turn'd about by { *Obliqui superiores.* / *Obliqui inferiores.*

The Neck is
- Bent by { *Longus.* / *Scalenus sive Triangularis.*
- Extended by { *Transversalis.* / *Spinatus.*

The

The *Thorax* is moved
- Primarily by his proper Muſcles, which do
  - Dilate in breathing
    - freely the *Diaphragma* alone contracted.
    - Coactively *Diaphragma* and *Intercoſtales externi*.
  - Conſtringe in breathing
    - freely *Diaphragma* alone relaxt.
    - Coactively *Diaphragma* and *Intercoſtales interni* & *Pectoralis Internus ſive Triangularis*.
  - Extend as
    - *Dorſi Longiſſimus*, *Semiſpinatus*, *Sacrolumbus* which are retain'd *in loco* by *Serratus minor*, *Serratus major*, *Poſticus*.
  - Bend as
    - *Muſculi Recti*, *Obliqui Aſcendentes* *Abdominis*.
  - Turn about *Tranſverſi*.
- Secondarily by the Lumbal Muſcles, as
  - Bent by *Quadratus*.
  - Extended by the *Sacer*.

The

The *Abdomen* is preſt { Laterally by { *Obliqui Aſcendentes.* / *Obliqui Deſcendentes.* ; Forward by the *Recti.* ; Downward by { *Piramidales* ſometimes, / or *Tranſverſi.* }

The Loyns { Bent by *Quadratus.* / Extended by *Sacer.* }

The Stones are raiſed by *Cremaſteres ſeu ſuſpenſorii.*

The Bladder { Retains by *Sphincter Veſicæ.* ; Excreates by { *Detruſor Urinæ.* / *Piramidales ſive Succenturiati.* / *Obliqui Aſcendentes Abdominis.* }

The

The *Anus* is { Purſed up by *Sphincter Ani.* / Elevated by *Levatores Ani.*

The *Penis* is { Erected by *Erectores ſive Collaterales.* / Accelerated by *Acceleratores.*

The *Clitoris* is extended by *Muſculi Clitoridis.*

The *Scapula* is moved { Variouſly by *Cucullaris ſive Trapezius.* / upward by *Levator Patientiæ ſive Elevator.* / Backward by *Rhomboides.* / Forwardly upwards by *Serratus Minor* / Forwardly downwards by *Serratus Major* } *Anticus.*

The

The *Os Humeri* moved
- Forward by *Pectoralis*.
- Upwards by *Deltoidis*
- Upwards by *Obtarus Humeri Placentini sive Coracobrachialis*.
- Downwards by *Rotundus Major*.
- Is carried about towards the External part by *Superscapularis inferior sive Infra Spinatus*.
- Is carried about towards the External part by *Superscapularis superior sive Supraspinatus*.
- Is carried about towards the External part by *Nonus Humeri Placentini sive Rotundus Minor*.
- Is carried about towards the Internal Part by *Subscapularis*.

The *Cubite* is
- Extended by *Gemellus Major sive Biceps Externus*.
- Extended by *Gemellus Minor seu Brachiens Externus*, and *Anchoneus*.
- Bended by *Biceps Internus*.
- Bended by *Brachiens Internus*.

The

The *Radius* is
- Pronated by
  - *Pronator Quadratus sive Inferior.*
  - *Pronator Teres.*
- Supinated by
  - *Longus.*
  - *Brevis sive Anchoneus.*

The *Carpus* is
- Bended by
  - *Flexor Carpi interior sive Ulnaris.*
  - *Flexor Carpi exterior sive Radialis.*
- Extended by
  - *Extensor Carpi interior seu Cubiteus Internus.*
  - *Extensor Carpi exterior seu Radieus Externus seu Bicornis.*

The Fingers are
- Bended by { *Flexor primi internodii seu Lumbricales.* / *Flexor secundi internodii perforatus sive sublimis.* / *Flexor tertii internodii perforans seu Profundus.*
- Extended by { *Primus* / *Secundus & Tertius* { *extendentium Digitorum:* / *Interossei*
- Moved laterally by { *Interossei Digiti.* / *Abductor Minimi Digiti.* / *Abductor Indicis.*

The

The Thumb is
- Bended
  - First by
    - *Flexor primi internodii primus.*
    - *Flexor ſecundi ejuſdem internodii.*
  - Secondly, by *Primus*, *Secundus*, *Tertius*, *Quartus* } *Flexor internodii.*
  - Thirdly, by *Tertii internodii Flexor.*
- Extended by
  - *Extenſor primus.*
  - *Extenſor ſecundus.*
- Moved
  - Laterally internal by *Adducens.*
  - Laterally external by *Abducens.*

The Thigh is
- Extended
  - Obliquely
    - Backward by *Glutæus Major*.
    - Forward by *Glutæus Medius*.
  - Rightly by *Glutæus Minimus*.
- Bended
  - Rightly by
    - *Psoas*.
    - *Iliacus internus*.
  - Obliquely by
    - *Triceps*.
    - *Lividus sive Pectinalis*.
- Moved about
  - Upward by *Piriformis sive Iliacus externus*.
  - Inward by *Obturator externus*.
  - Outward by *Obturator internus sive Marsupialis*.
  - Backward by *Quadrageminus*.

The

The Leg is
- Bended by
  - *Sartorius seu Fascialis.*
  - *Gracilis.*
  - *Seminervosus.*
  - *Semimembranosus.*
  - *Biceps.*
- Extended by
  - *Membranosus.*
  - *Rectus* { *externus.*
  - *Vastus* { *internus.*
- Obliquely moved by *Suppopliteus.*

The

The Anckle is
- Extended by *Gaſterocnemius* { *externus ſeu Gemellus externus.* / *ſive Gemellus internus ſeu Soleus.*
- Bended by { *Tibiæus Anticus ſive Muſculus Catenæ.* / *Peroneus ſecundus ſive Semifibulæus.*
- Moved obliquely lateral { Internally by *Tibiæus poſticus ſive Nauticus.* / Externally by *Peroneus primus ſive Fibuleus.*

The

The four leſſer Toes are
- Bended by *Perforans ſive ſublimis* in the third Joynt; *Lumbricales* in the firſt; *Perforatus ſive Profundus* in the ſecond Joynt:
- Extended by *Interoſſei* in the firſt Joynt: *Secundi internodii Tenſor*: *Tertii internodii Tenſor*.
- Obliquely moved by *Interoſſei*. *Minimi digiti Abductor*.

The

The great Toe is { Bended by *Flexor*. / Extended by *Tenſor*. / Obliquely moved by *Abductor*.

The firſt Joynts of the Toes are kept together by *Tranſverſalis Placentini ſive Minor Adductor*.

The Skin { of the Sole of the Foot is moved by *Plantaris*. / of the Palm of the Hand by { *Palmaris Longus*. / *Caro Muſculoſa Quadrata ſive Palmaris Brevis*.

SYL-

SYLLABUS MUSCULORUM

Corporis Humani eo ordine dispositus, quo à Carolo Scarburgio, *Med. D. & Anatomes Professore Ordinario in uno, eodemq; cadavere administrari, & publicè exhiberi solebant in ejus de Musculis Prælectionibus anniversariis triduum habitis in Theatro Anatomico Chirurgorum* Londinensium.

MUSCULI TRUNCI & Capitis in Supino Corpore.

Prælectio Prima Matutina.

Musculi Abdominis Compressores
- Obliquus
  - Descendens
  - Ascendens
- Rectus
- Pyramidalis
- Transversus

Musculi
- Testium
  - Cremasteres
- Scroti
  - Dartos

Prælectio Secunda
Pomeridiana.

Musculi Faciei, tum anteriores Capitis.

Musculi Superciliorum
- Frontalis, *seu Erector*
- Corrugator

Musculi Palpebrarum
- Orbicularis, *seu Clausor*
- Ciliaris
- Elevator Palpebræ

Musculi Oculorum
- Obliquus
  - Major *cum Trochleâ.*
  - Minor
- Elevator
- Depressor
- Adductor
- Abductor

→ Oculi

Mu

Muſculi Naſi { Elevator, Dilatator, Conſtrictor } Alæ Naſi

Muſculi Labiorum
- Elevator } Labri ſuperioris.
- Depreſſor } Labri ſuperioris.
- Elevator } Labri inferioris.
- Depreſſor } Labri inferioris.
- Zygomaticus. *ſeu Diſtortor oris.*
- Sphincter Labiorum

Muſculi Genarum { Bucco, *ſeu Conſtrictor* / Quadratus

Muſculi Auriculæ { Elevator, Depreſſor, Adductor, Abductor } Auriculæ

Muſculi Membranæ Tympani Auris { Tenſor } { Externus / Internus }

Muſculi

Musculi Maxillæ Inferioris
- Temporalis. *Elevator*
- Digastricus. *Depressor*
- Masseter
- Pterygoidéus
  - Internus. *Adductor.*
  - Externus. *Abductor.*

Musculi Capitis Flexores
- Mastoidéi.

Prælectio Tertia.

Matutina.

Musculi

OSSIS HYOIDIS.

Motores

Introrsum

Sursum — *Deorsum*

Styloceratohyoidéus — Coracohyoidéus

Motores

Motores

Antrorſum Surſumq; — Retrorſum Deorſumq;

Mylohyoidéus, Geniohyoidéus — Sternohyoidéus

LINGUÆ.

Motores

Introrſum

Surſum — Deorſum

Styloglosſus — Ceratoglosſus

Motores

Antrorſum Surſumq; — Retrorſum Deorſumq;

Myloglosſus — Baſioglosſus.

LARYNGIS

Elevator — Depreſſor

Hyothyroidéus — Sternothyroidéus

THYROIDIS

Dilatator — Conſtrictor

Cricothyroidéus Anticus. *Externus, ſeu Convexus* — Crycothyroidéus Poſticus. *Internus ſeu Concavus.*

ARYTÆNOIDIS.

Apertor — Clauſores

Cricoarytænoidéus *vulgò poſticus.* — Thyroarytænoidéus Arytænoidéus. *ſcil. Semiſphincter, ſive ſingularis muſculus ſit, ſive Geminus.*

PHA-

PHARYNGIS

Dilatatores — Conſtrictores

Stylopharyngéus, Sphenopharyngéus, Cephalopharyngéus } Oeſophagéus, Vagina Gulæ

GARGAREONIS

Muſculi Suſpenſores

Pteryſtaphylinus { Internus, Externus

His peractis, Pterygoidéi *ſuprà cum Maxillaribus muſculis nominati, jam ſunt maximè conſpicui.*

Muſculi Colli Flexores { Longus, Scalenus

Muſculi Thoraci anteriùs Superſtrati { Pectoralis, Serratus { Minor, Major } anticùs }

Muſcle

Muſculi Thoracis anteriùs ſpectandi
- Subclavius
- Triangularis
- Intercoſtales
  - Externi.
  - Interni.
- Diaphragma

Muſculi Lumborum anteriùs ſpectandi
- Pſoas
  - Magnus
  - Parvus
- Quadratus. *Lumborum Flexor.*

Muſculi
- Penis
  - Erector Penis
  - Accelerator Urinæ
- Veſicæ
  - Sphincter
  - Detruſor Urinæ.
- Ani.
  - Sphincter
    - Cutaneus
    - Carnoſus
    - Vaginalis
  - Levatores
    - Interni
    - Externi
    - Superior
    - Inferior

Hi Muſculi è corpore exemti, & ſuper tabellam commodè ſtrati exhibentur.

Hactenus Muſculi Trunci, & Capitis qui anteriùs ſiti ſunt, & ſupino in corpore artificiosè adminiſtrari & oſtendi poſſint.

MUS-

MUSCULI TRUNCI
& Capitis in prono Corpore.

Prælectio Quarta
Pomeridiana.

MUSCULI SCAPULARUM

Motores

Surſum — Deorſum

Trapezii pars Superior. — Trapezii pars Interior

Elevator — Dorſi latiſſimi portio

Motores

Retrorſum — Antrorſum

Trapezii pars media — Rhomboides — Serratus — Major — anticus. — Minor — anticus. — Capitis

Capitis Extensores
- Splenius
- Complexus
- Recti
  - Majores
  - Minores

Capitis Rotatores
- Obliqui
  - Superiores
  - Inferiores

Costarum Elevatores
- Serratus
  - Superior
    - Posticus.
  - Inferior

Colli Extensores
- Transversalis
- Spinatus Colli.

Dorsi Extensores
- Sacrolumbalis
- Dorsi Longissimus
- Spinatus Dorsi

Lumborum Extensores
- Sacri

Postremo hic iterum non incommodè observari possint Intercostales Musculi: *Tum etiam ostendi Coronidis loco* Diaphragma *è corpore exemptum, & super tabellam stratum.*

Hactenus

Hactenus Musculi Trunci & Capitis omnes, tum anteriores, tum posteriores.

Sequuntur jam

MUSCULI ARTUUM.

Prælectio Quinta Matutina.

MUSCULI TOTIUS MANUS.

HUMERI

Elevatores — Depressores

Deltoides, Supraspinatus, Infraspinatus — Rotundus minor, Subscapularis

HUMERI

Adductores — Abductores

Pectoralis, Coracobrachialis — Rotundus major, Dorsi latissimus

CUBITI

Flexores — Extensores

Biceps internus, Brachialis internus — Biceps externus, Brachialis externus, Anconéus

VOLÆ MANUS

Constrictor — Expansor

Palmaris — Caro Quadrata

CARPI

Flexores — Extensores

Flexor: Radialis, Ulnaris — Extensor: Radialis, Ulnaris

DIGITORUM

Flexores — Extensores

Flexor: Perforatus, Perforans, Lumbricales — Extensor: Communis, Indicis, Auricularis, Interossei

POL-

POLLICIS

Flexores — Extenſores

Flexor Tertii Internodii — Extenſor Tertii Internodii

Flexor Primi Internodii *Geminus*
Flexor ſecundi Internodii *Tergeminus*
— Extenſor Primi & Secundi — Inter. nodii

POLLICIS

Abductor — Adductor

INDICIS

Adductor — Abductor

AURICULARIS

Adductor — Abductor

RADII.

Pronatores — Supinatores

Pronator: Quadratus, Teres — Supinator: Longus, Brevis

Prælectio Sexta
Pomeridiana.

MUSCULI TOTIUS PEDIS.

FEMORIS

Flexores — Extensores

Psoas magnus, Iliacus — Glutéus: Maximus, Medius, Minimus

FEMORIS

Adductores — Abductor

Sartorius, Triceps — Membranosus

FEMO-

FEMORIS.

Rotatores

Introrſum — Extrorſum

Pectinalis

- Pyriformis
- Marſupialis
- Quadratus femoris
- Obturator internus
- Obturator externus

TIBIÆ

Extenſores — Flexores

Rectus

Vaſtus { externus / internus

Cruralis

- Biceps
- Seminervoſus
- Semimembranoſus
- Gracilis
- Poplitaris

TARSI

Flexor — Extenſores

Tibialis anticus

- Gaſterocnemius externus
- Plantaris
- Gaſterocnemius internus
- Tibialis Poſticus

Peronæus { primus / ſecundus

DIGITORUM

Extenſores — Flexores

Extenſor: Tertii Internodii; Secundi Internodii; Interoſſei

Flexor: Perforans; Perforatus; Lumbricales

POLLICIS

Extenſores — Flexores

Extenſor: Secundi Internodii; Primi Internodii

Flexor: Secundi Internodii; Primi Internodii

POLLICIS

Abductor — Adductor

MINIMI DIGITI

Abductor — Adductor

PE-

PEDIS

Transversalis

Hic Musculus à Pollice usque ad minimum digitum transversim exporrectus est, ad firmandum & colligandum Metatarsum, *& Digitos pedis adversus totius corporis pondus & innixum, adeóq; Musculum Antagonistam non habet.*

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